

Montana Suicide Review Team (MSR)

Summary Report for January 1, 2014 through August 31, 2014

The MSR team is a statewide effort to identify factors associated with suicide in an effort to develop prevention strategies. The suicide mortality review team is composed of mental health, social service, law enforcement, coroners, and other experts to review suicide deaths. The purpose of the review team is to determine if a suicide was preventable and the factors associated with the suicide. The prevention of suicide is both the policy of the state of Montana and a community responsibility. The suicidal death of a person can be viewed as a sentinel event that is a measure of a community's overall social and economic well-being and health. The MSR team process identifies critical community strengths and needs to understand the unique social, health and economic issues associated with suicide. The goal of the MSR team program is to reduce the inequalities that impact the number of deaths through local community and state collaboration.

This report is the *preliminary* report and is based on data collected from coroner reports, death certificates, toxicology reports, health care information, and mental health information on those whose death was identified as a suicide by the coroner.

Not all of the previously identified resources were available for all suicide deaths. It is important to note that as a preliminary report, the data presented comes from a small sample size, therefore the reliability and statistical significance is marginal. This will improve as the process continues and the sample sizes increase. **NO INFERENCES SHOULD BE MADE CONCERNING THE DATA PRESENTED. THIS IS ONLY MEANT TO GIVE NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES CONCERNING SUICIDES IN MONTANA.**

What the Data Says

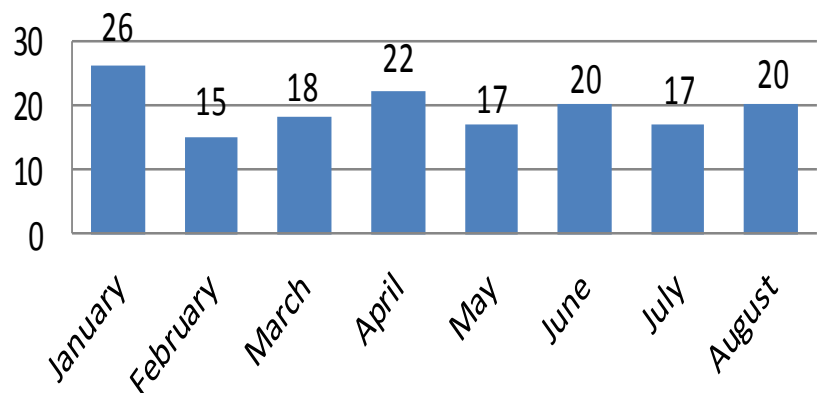
By Month

Between January 1 and August 31, there were 155 suicides in Montana for an average of 19 per month. To the right is the number of suicides per month. Up to this point in 2014, January and April had the highest number of suicides.

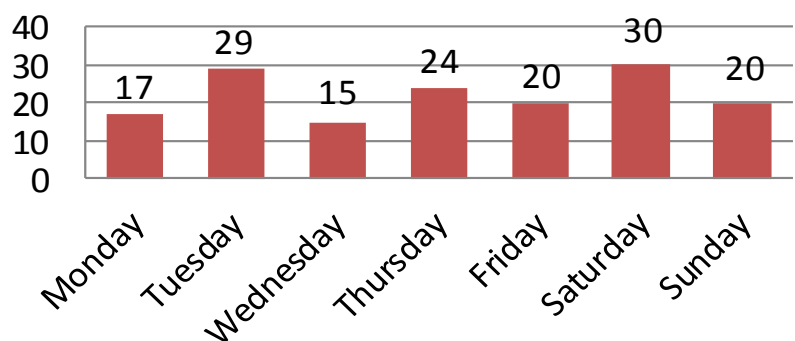
By Day of the Week

Tuesdays and Saturdays constitute the highest incidence of suicide in Montana, accounting for 38% of the suicides.

Suicide by Month, 2014



Suicides by Day of the Week

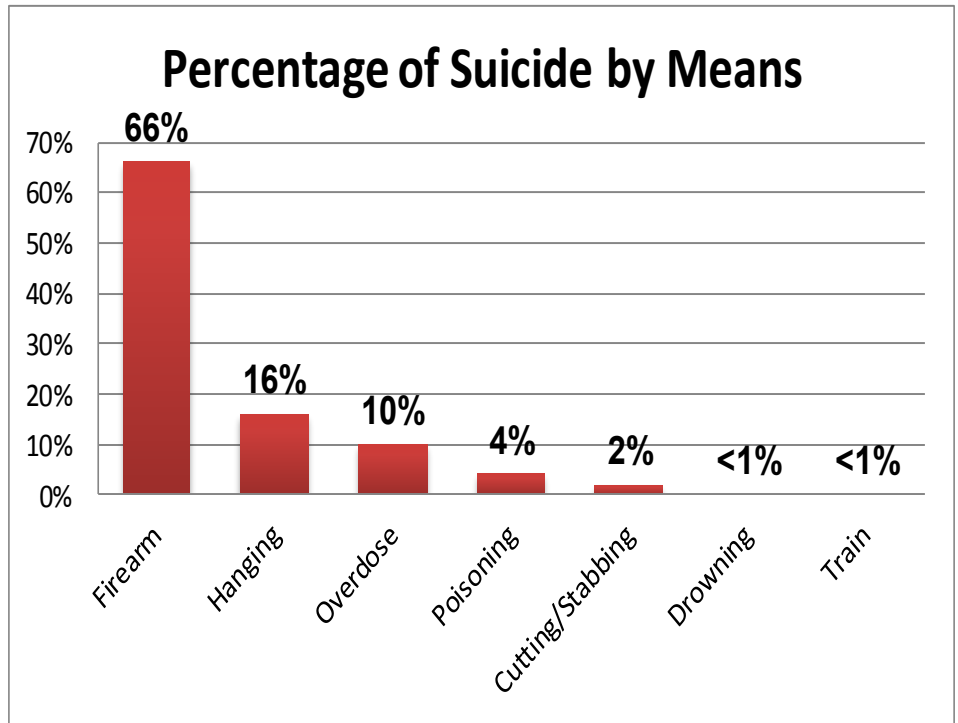


By Means

Firearms continue to be the primary means of suicide in Montana, constituting 66% of the suicides, well above the national average of 51%. Hanging is the second most common means at 16%, followed by overdose at 10%.

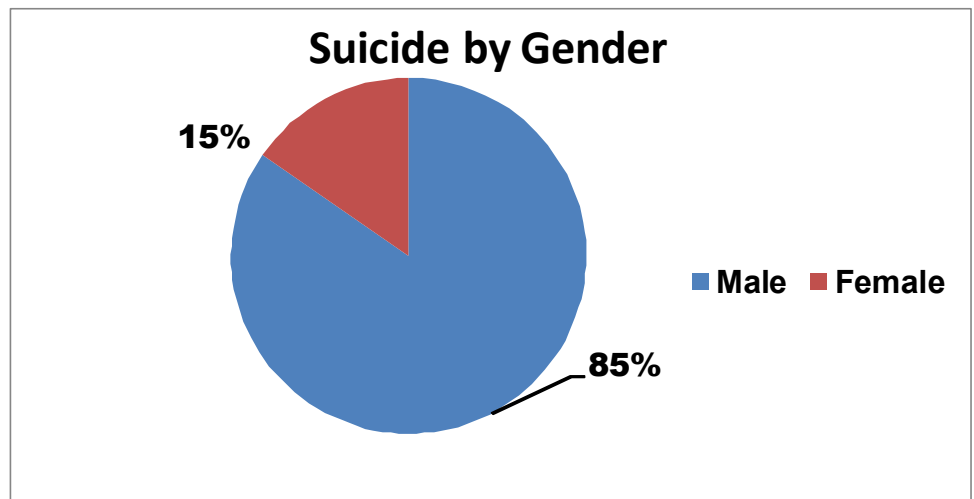
Of the 23 youth (age 24 and under) who have died by suicide through August 1, **70% have used a firearm**.

33% of the female suicides in Montana were by firearm, slightly higher than the national average of 31%.



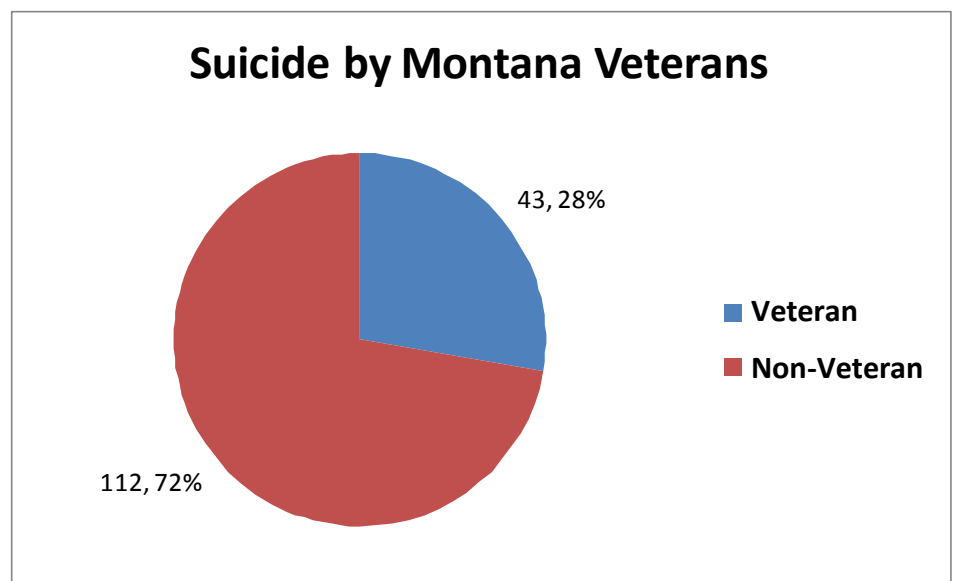
By Gender

Males have had the highest suicide completion in Montana, accounting for 85% of the suicides. 131 men died by suicide compared to 24 females. This gives a ratio of approximately 5:1 for men. This is slightly higher than the 4:1 ratio nationally.



Suicide by Montana Veterans

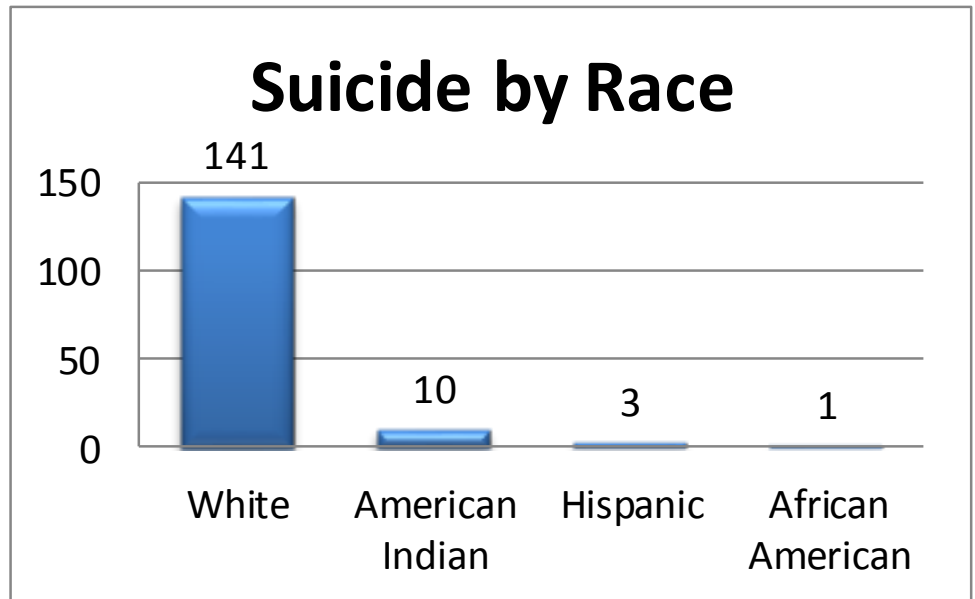
Between January 1 and August 31, 43 Montana veterans died by suicide, which is 28% of the total suicides in the state. Nationally, veterans account for nearly 20% of the total suicides in the nation.



By Race

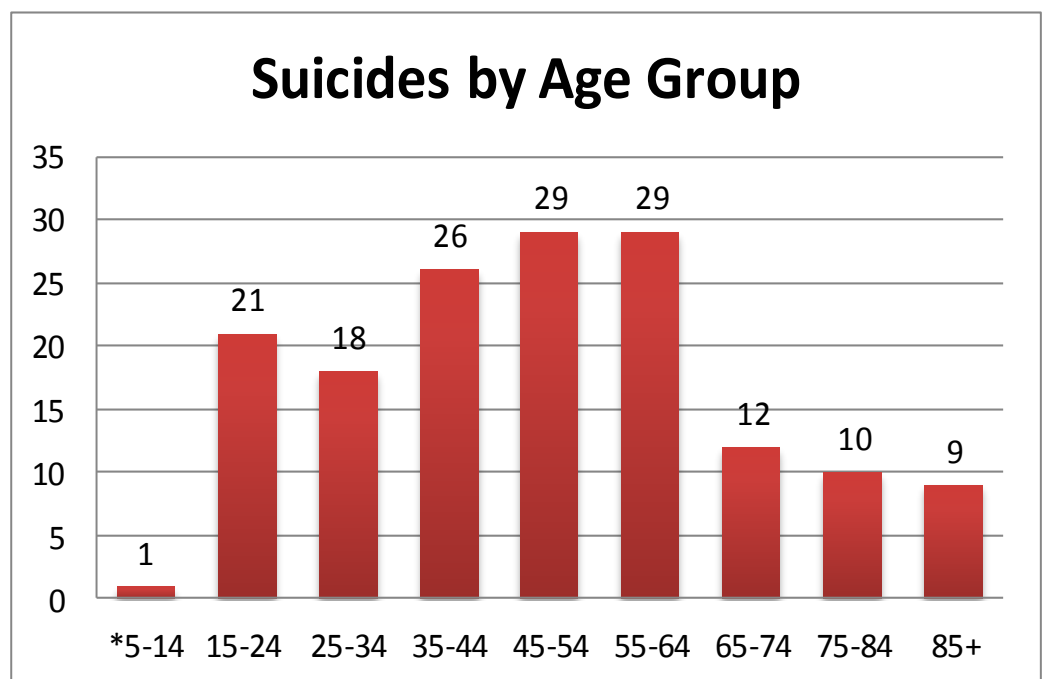
By numbers alone, Whites have died by suicide at a much higher frequency. Out of the 155 suicides between January 1 and August 31, 141 were White, 10 were American Indian, 3 were Hispanic, and 1 was African American. **However, numbers don't accurately depict the severity of the issue.**

According to the US Census for Montana, in 2013, Whites constitute nearly 90% of the population, while American Indians comprise 6.5% of the population, Hispanics 3.3%, and African Americans 0.6%. **It is the rate of suicide among these different ethnicities that indicate the severity of the problem. However, with such a small sample size (low population and only 8 months of data), we can not calculate rate with any statistical significance.**



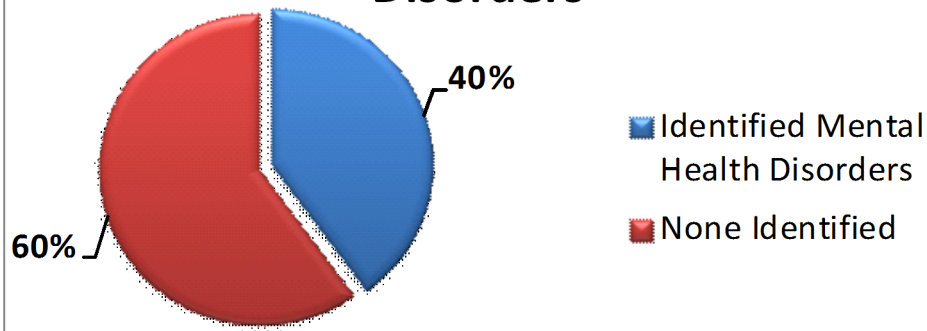
By Age Group

Thus far in 2014, the age group with the highest incidence of suicide has been 45-64 year olds. This falls in line with national data that has the same age groups as being the top 2 in suicides. Issues that started to arise in this age group include mental health issues, health issues, and relational losses.

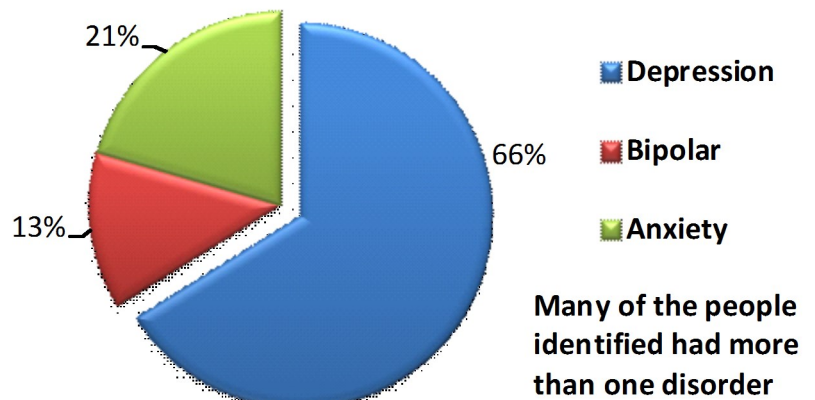


Other observations made through the first eight months of 2014

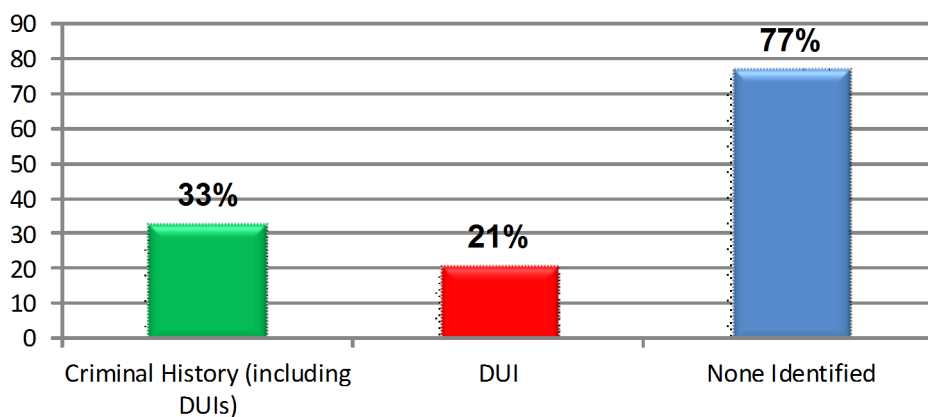
**Percentage of Suicide with
Identified Mental Health
Disorders**



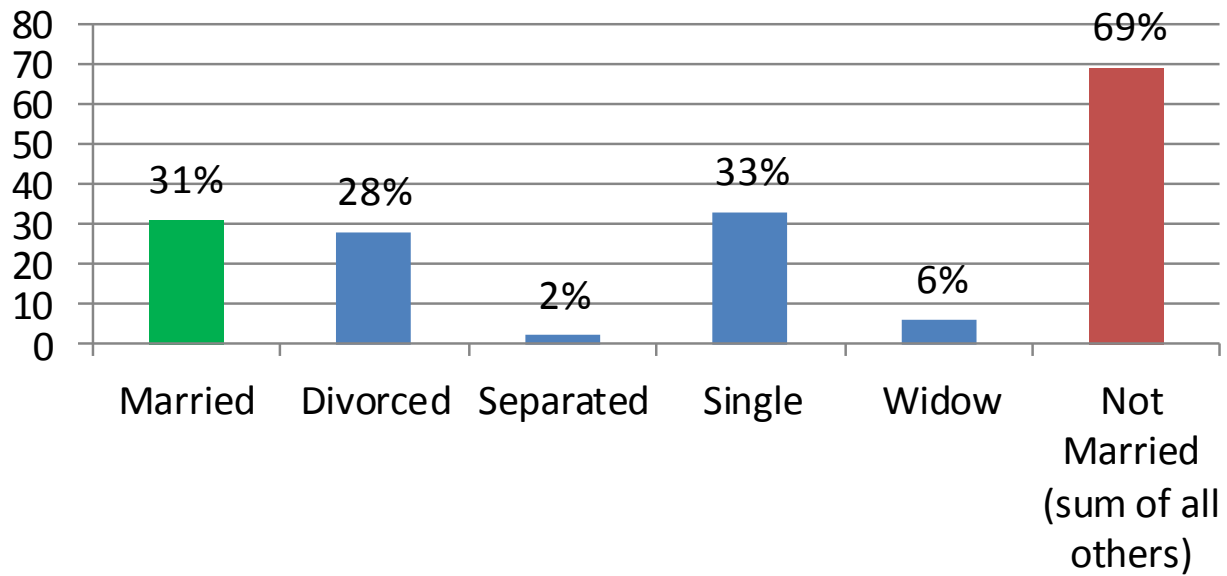
**Type of Disorder in those Identified with a
Mental Health Disorder**



**Percentage of Suicides with a Criminal
History or DUI**

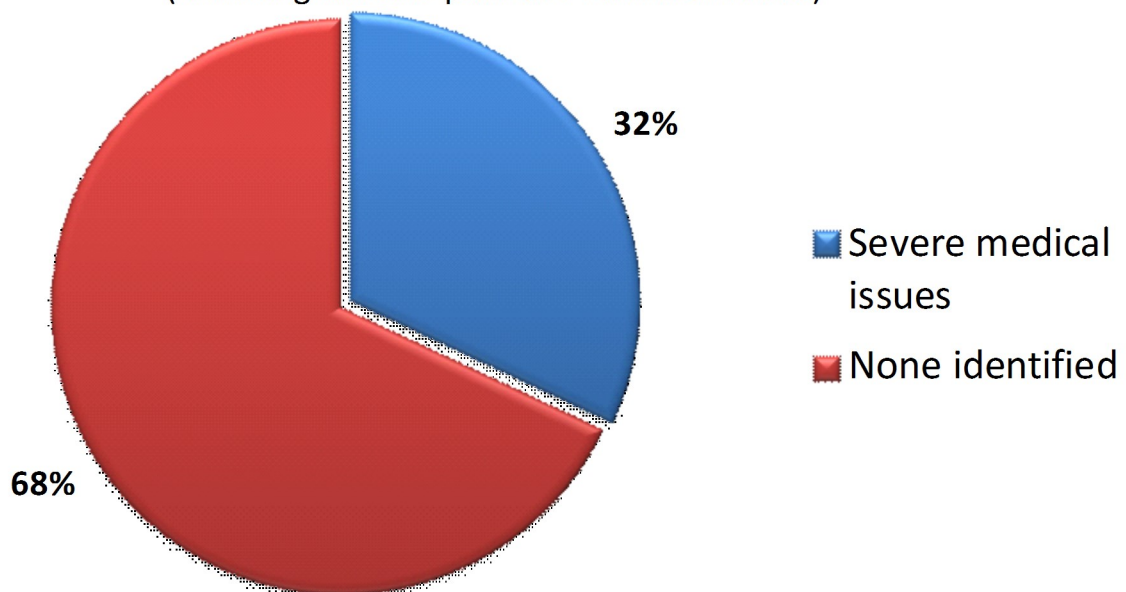


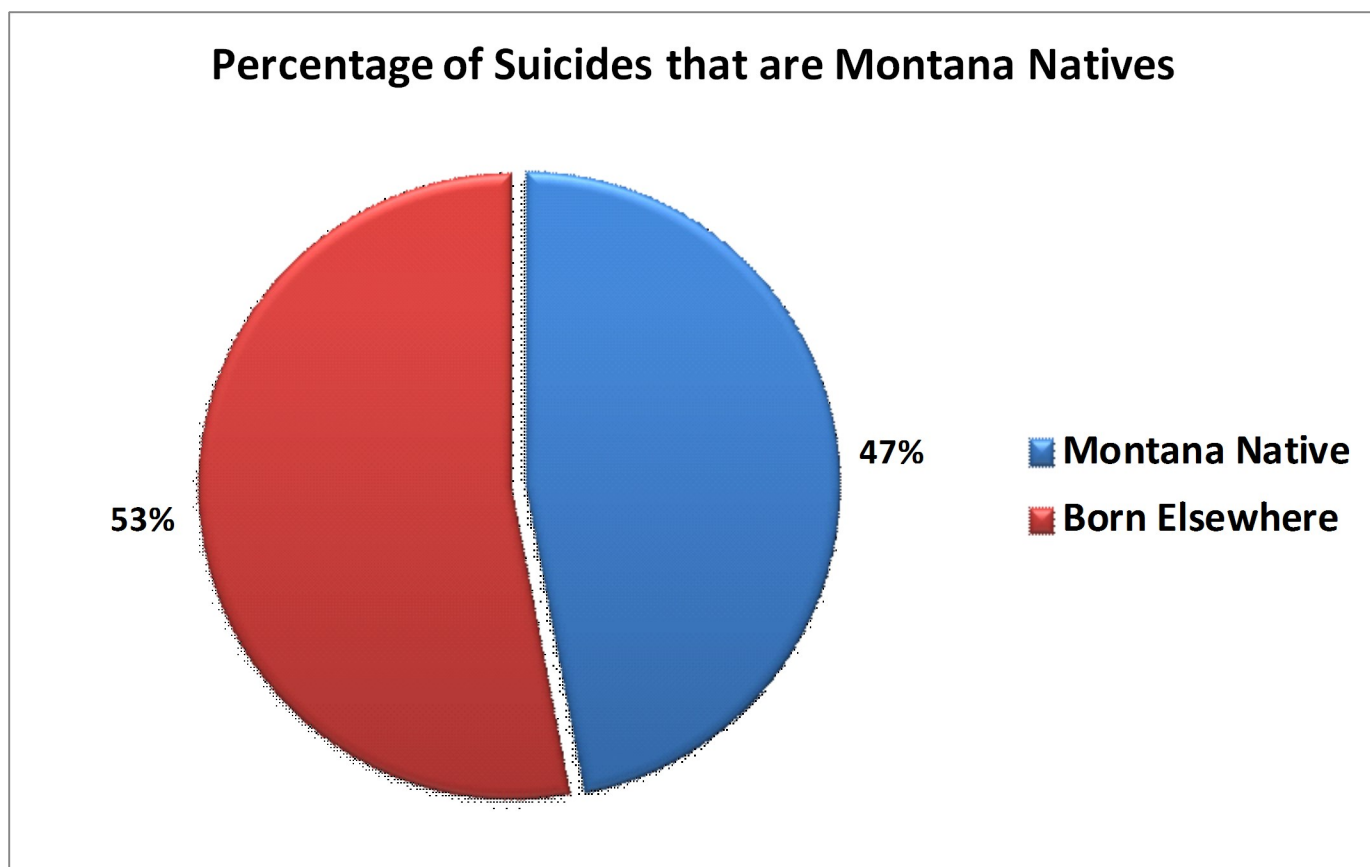
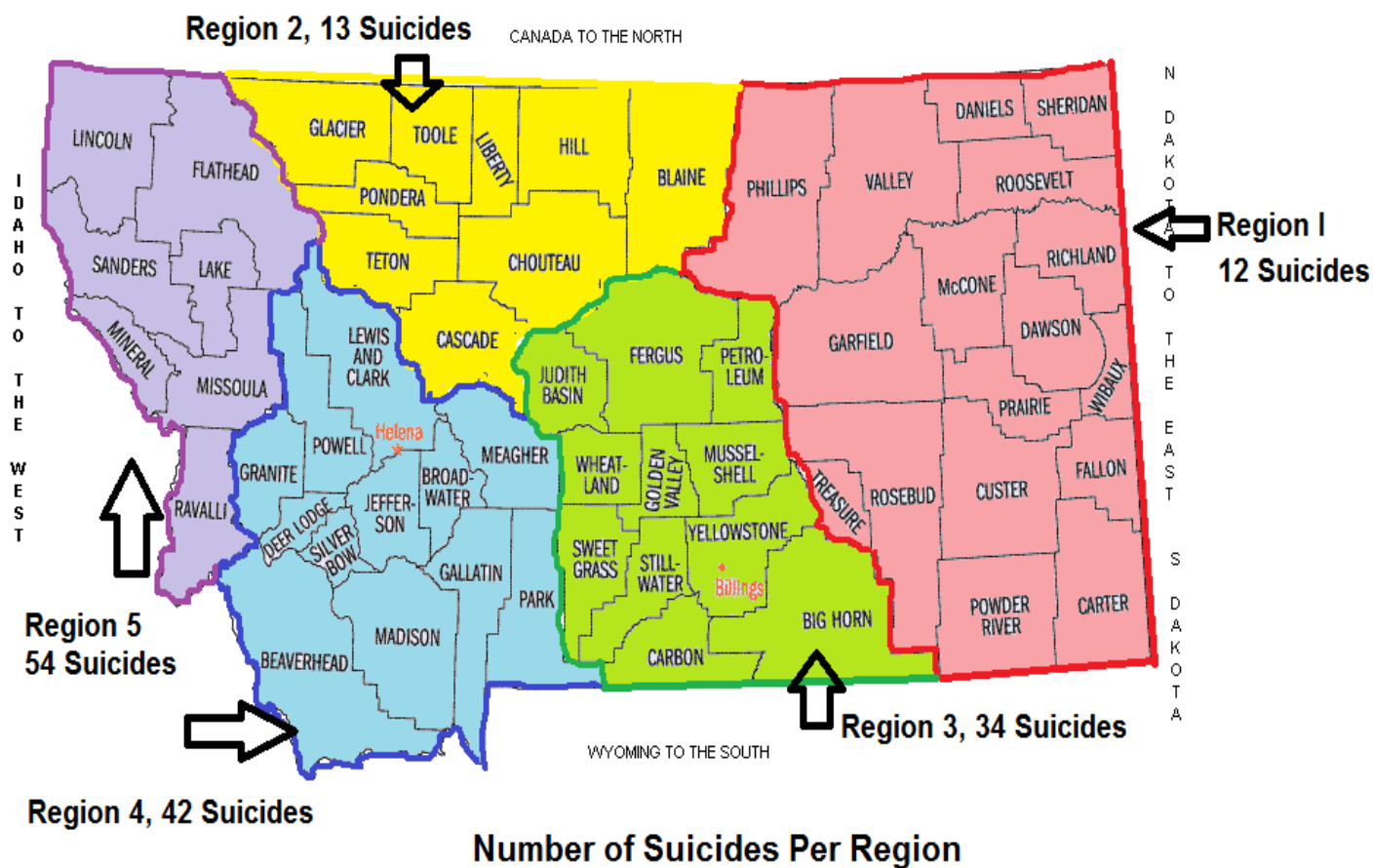
Percentage of Suicides based on Relationship Status



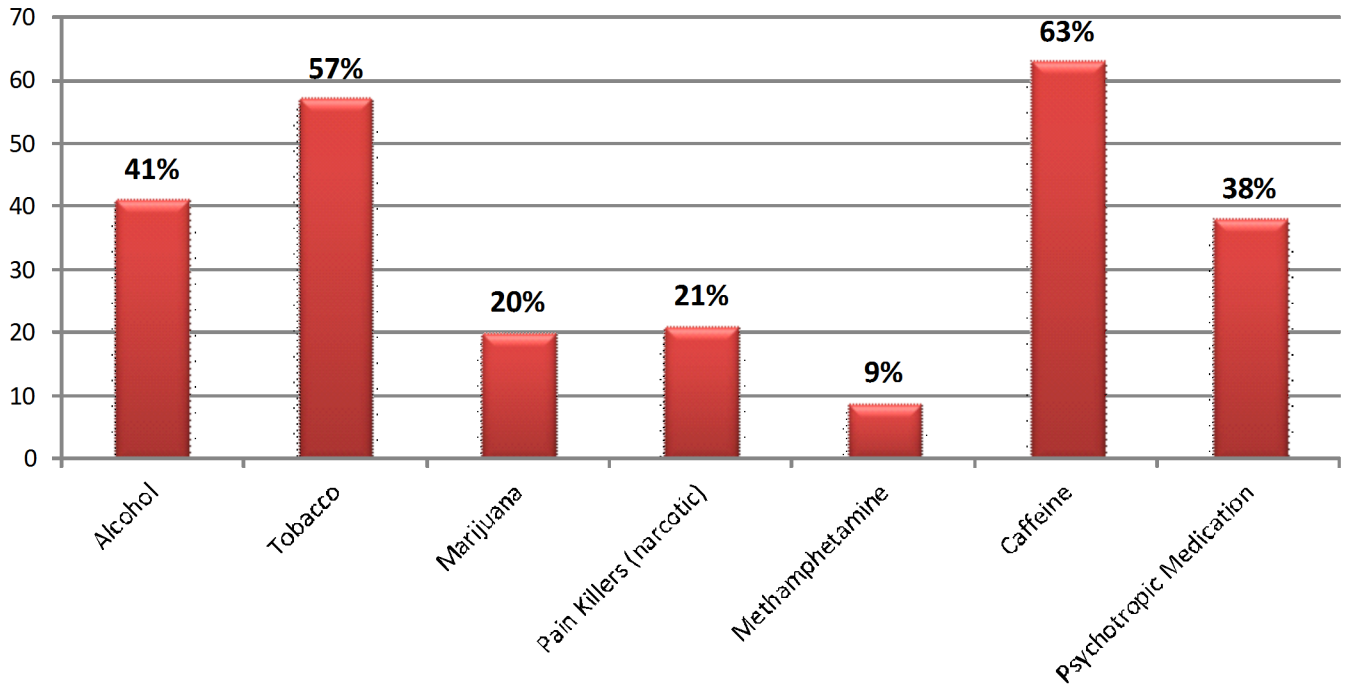
Percent of Suicides with Severe Medical Issues

(including chronic pain and terminal illness)



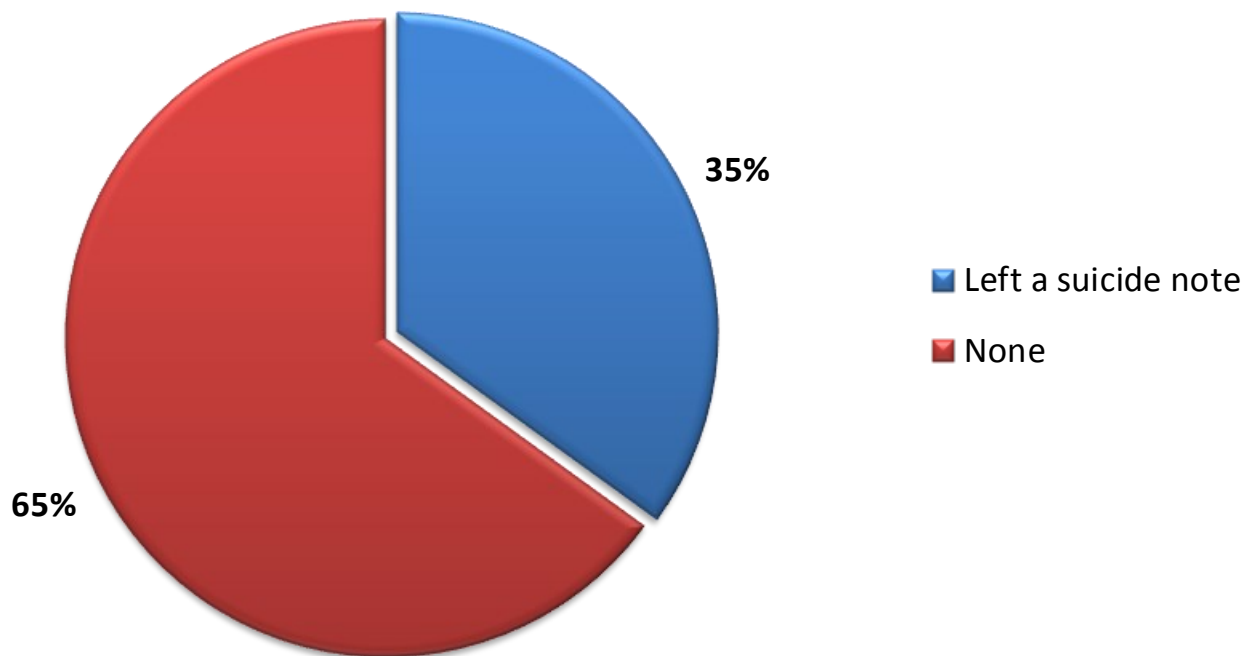


Percentage of Specific Drugs found in System of those who died by Suicide

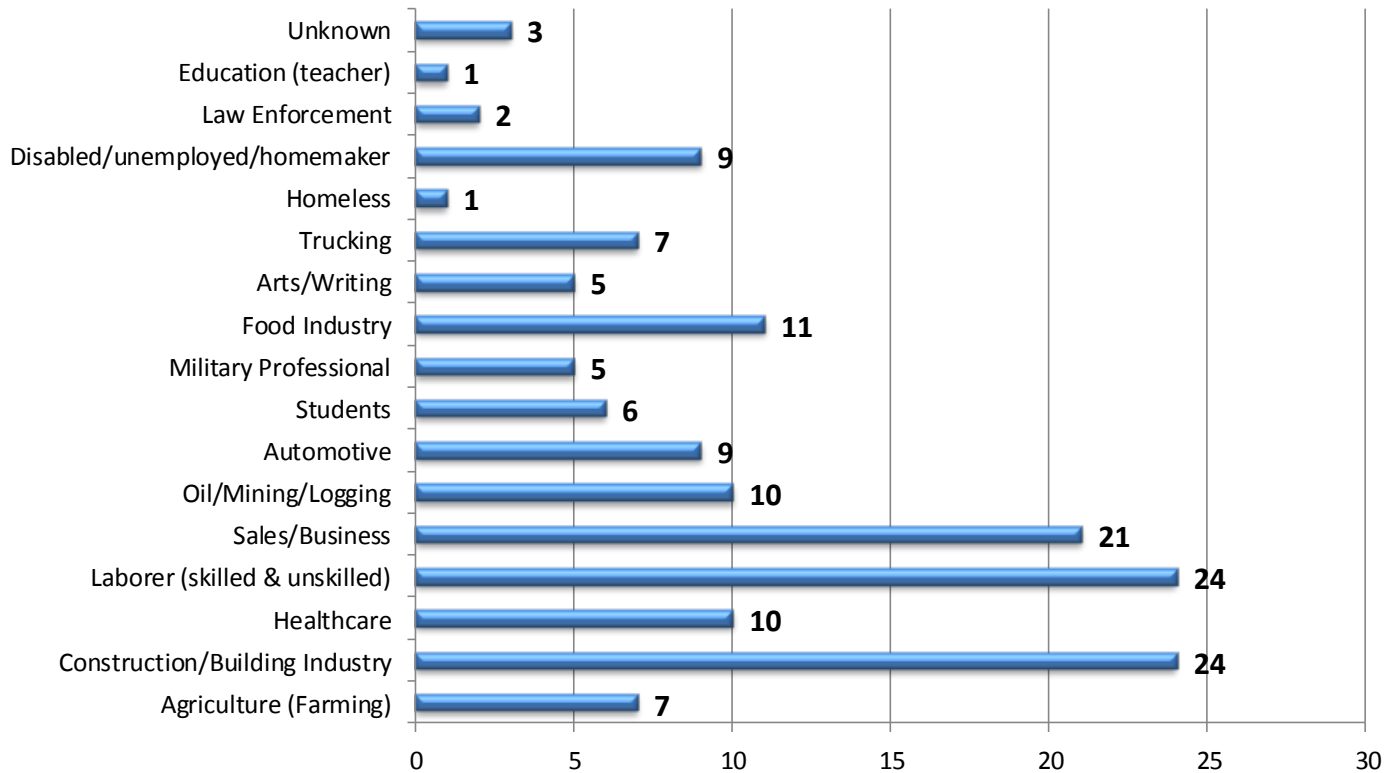


Percentage of Suicides with Note left

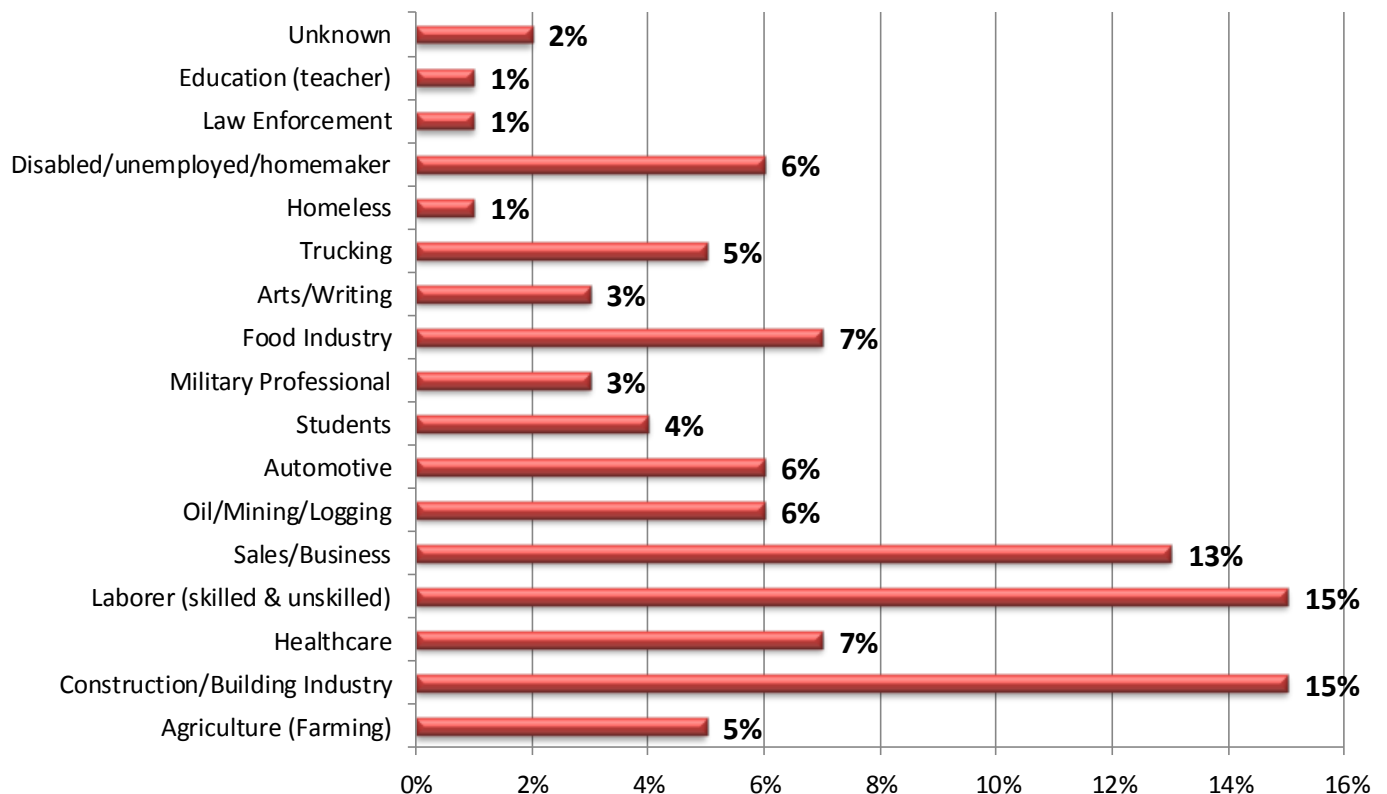
(based on reported data)



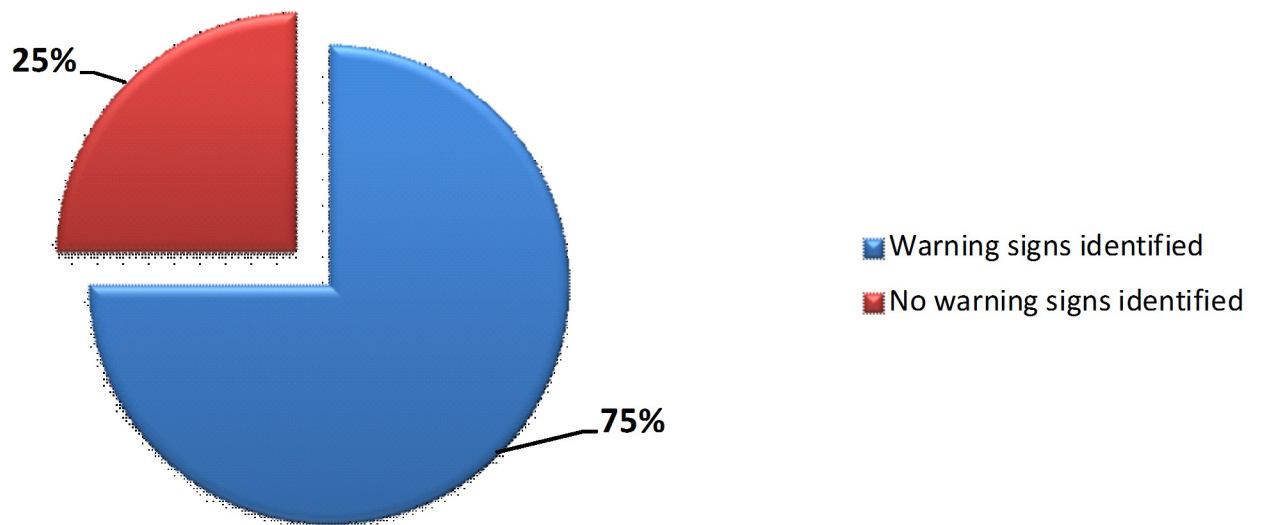
Number of Suicides by Occupation



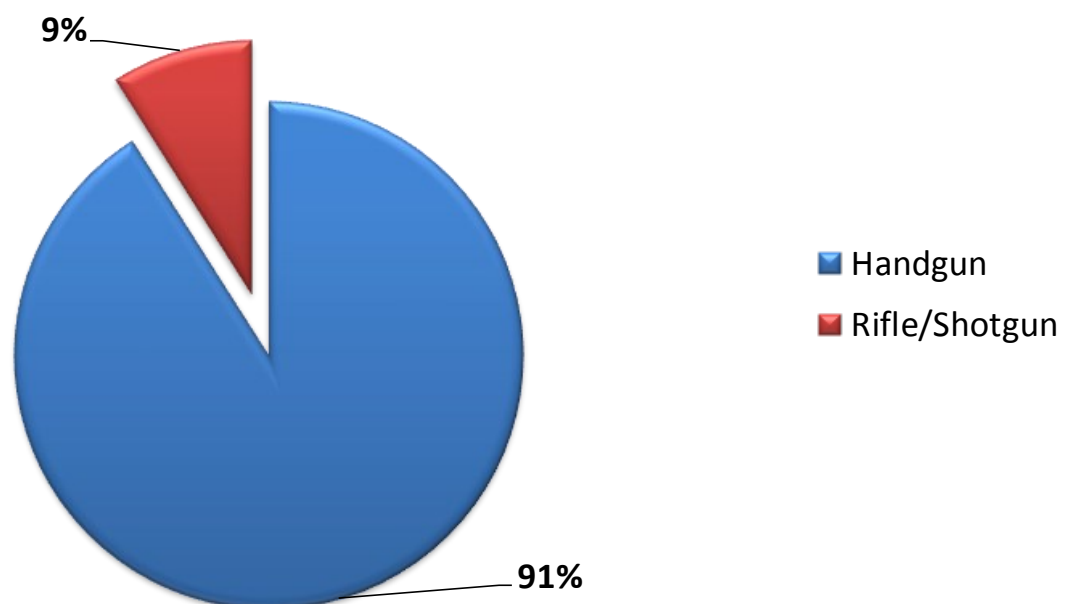
Percentage of Suicides by Occupation



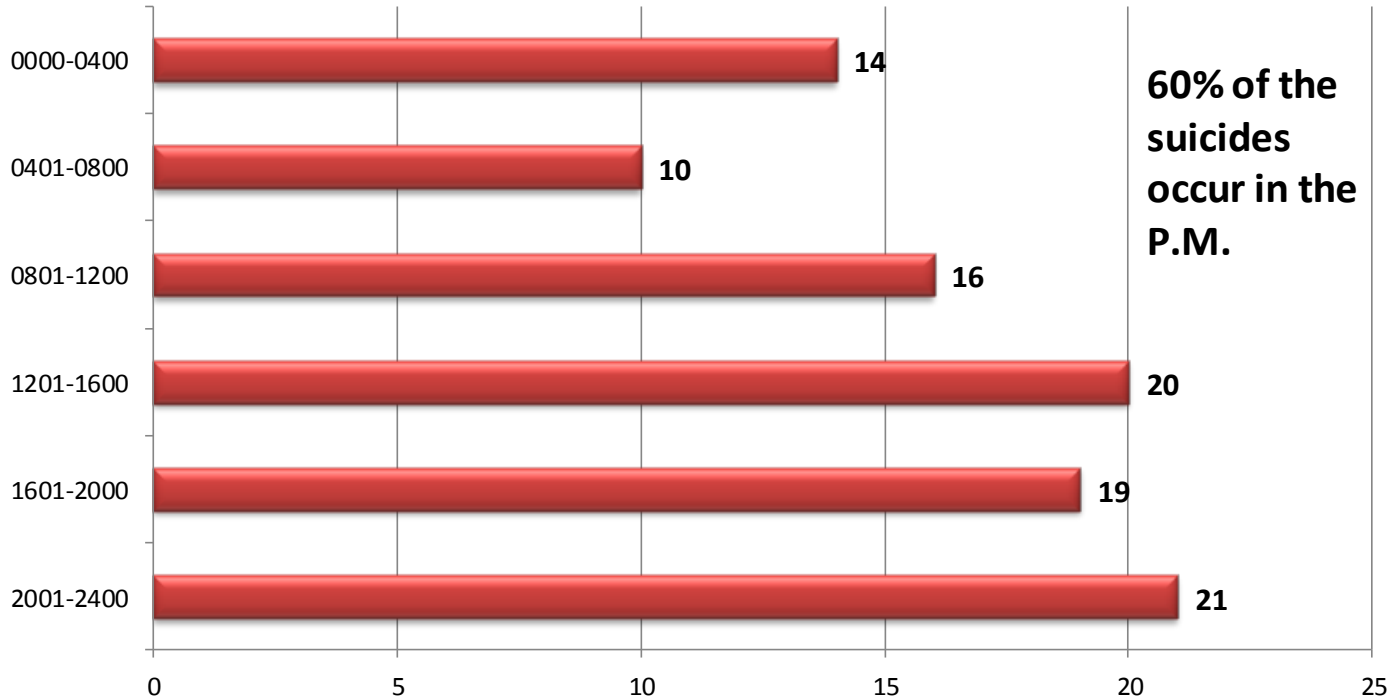
Percentage of Suicides where warning signs were identified



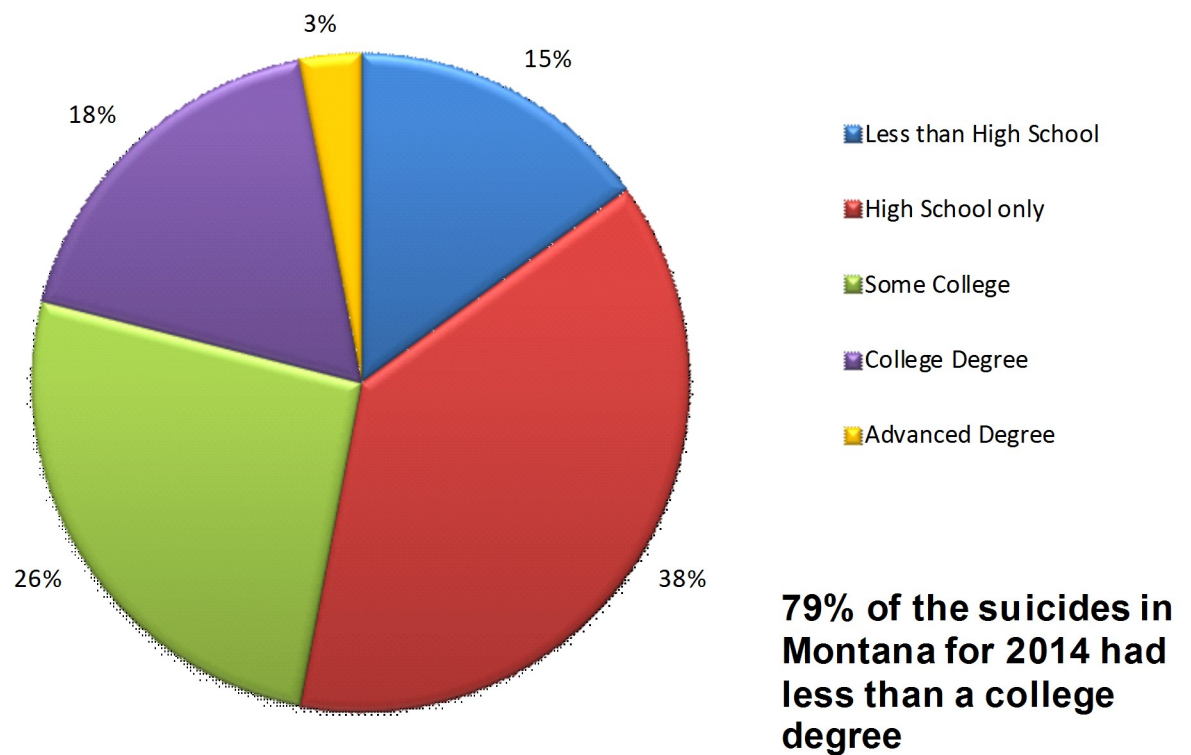
Type of Firearm used in Firearm related Suicides



Percentage of Suicides based on Time of Day



Percentage of Suicides based on Educational Level



Observations noted concerning collecting information about Montana suicides

Inconsistent reporting by coroners – For the most part, the cooperation received by coroners around the state has been excellent. However, there is a great lack of consistency and large discrepancies noted from one county to another when it comes to the reports generated by coroners. There also appears to be a discrepancy from elected coroners compared to coroners who are part of a law enforcement department, with elected coroners being less responsive. The baseline for comparison is the protocol and practices taught in the Basic Coroners class at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, which emphasizes developing a narrative of the events and factors that lead up to the death (suicide). This includes identifying issues related to mental illness, past attempts, family history, health issues (including identifying primary care providers), financial problems, relational problems, and other warning signs that indicate intent or risk. There is a discrepancy concerning the quality and quantity of the reporting of deaths by suicide from one coroner to another.

Improved quality of death certificates – The Montana Office of Epidemiology and Scientific Support has been very collaborative in aiding our ability to identify pertinent information concerning deaths by suicide in Montana. The death certificate has evolved over the past two years into a vital document that provides key information concerning factors associated with suicide deaths in our state.

Improved ability to provide resources to family members who have lost a loved one to suicide – Due to our ability to identify primary survivors on the death certificate, we have been able to reach out and offer support resources to survivors within weeks of the death. Prior to this, many survivors did not receive any services and were often left to grieve in silence. Survivors of suicide are three times the risk of completing suicide themselves, and with the strong stigma associated with suicide, many do not seek services.

Improved collaboration with the Montana State Crime Lab – Our ability to obtain toxicology reports to complete the coroner's reports has improved, which has allowed us to better understand the role that varying substances may have played in the death.

High number of suicides by non-native Montanans – 53% of the suicides in Montana in 2014 were by people not born in the state of Montana. Further investigation and research is needed to better understand this issue. One theory may be that many people move to Montana for a slower pace of life or a new beginning, and that the social isolation that is evident in Montana becomes a risk factor along with limited resources.

Interventions identified that may decrease suicide risk

Community awareness and training in suicide awareness – Research indicates that 70% of the people who complete suicide gave warning signs. Through August 31, 2014, warning signs were identified in approximately 75% of the completed suicides in Montana. The warning signs are usually a combination of verbal statements, specific high risk behaviors, along with situational factors. Continued community awareness campaigns and trainings to help people better understand the warning signs of suicide, how to intervene, and resources that are available may help identify those at risk and connect them with appropriate community resources prior to an attempt being made.

Depression Screening by Primary Care Providers – Research indicates that 45% of the people who complete suicide saw their primary care provider within a month of their suicide, with 20% of those people seeing their provider within 24 hours. With the limited mental health resources and the strong stigma concerning mental illness in our state, primary care providers are often the first point of contact for those exhibiting high risk of suicide. Universal screening of depression in primary care settings would help decrease stigma associated with mental illness and help identify patients that may be suffering from an underlying mental health issue, which increases their risk of suicide.

Firearm Safety Program – Firearms continue to be the primary method of suicide for our youth. In Montana, 75% of youth suicides occur with firearms (compared to 40% nationally for youth). Concerning all firearms related suicides in Montana, 91% of the suicides occurred with a handgun. Raising awareness and emphasizing the safe storage of firearms for those with children in the home or those exhibiting high risk behavior, is recommended as a way of reducing access to lethal means.

Earlier referral for Hospice services – The issue of chronic pain or terminal illness has been observed as a strong factor in many of the elderly suicides that occur in Montana. A third of the suicides that have occurred involve issues of severe chronic pain or terminal illness. Aggressive pain management by primary care or earlier referral to hospice services would be indicated to improve the quality of life for those suffering.

Depression screening as part of DUI convictions – 21% of those who completed suicide had a history of DUI's and 41% of those who died by suicide had alcohol in their system at the time of their death. As part of the sentencing for those convicted of a DUI, depression screening and mental health treatment would be indicated.

Wellness checks/Crisis Intervention Training – 90% of the time, law enforcement are the first responders to a suicide crisis. Wellness checks on people reported as being at high risk should be encouraged and promoted in the law enforcement community. Continued training in Crisis Intervention Training, Mental Health First Aid, and Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR) would provide law enforcement with the necessary tools to interact with those at high risk. This training is already part the basic training at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, but should be encouraged as an on-going training at the county level in law enforcement departments around the state.

Depression Screening and Suicide Prevention Training in Montana Schools - According to the 2013 Montana Youth Behavior Risk, 26% of Montana high school students reported that in the past 12 months, they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Almost 17% seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months. 13% made a plan of how they would attempt suicide, and nearly 8% of Montana high school students made one or more suicide attempts in the past 12 months. Universal screening for depression in all students, mental health awareness for parents, and suicide prevention trainings for all educators would better identify those at risk for suicide.

Coping skill and resiliency skill development in elementary age children - Skills in problem solving, conflict resolution and nonviolent handling of disputes has been identified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as a protective factor against suicide. Evidence-based programs such as the PAX Good Behavior Game and Sources of Strength have shown to promote skill building in youth that provide protective factors well into their adult years. Implementation of this type of program in our elementary and middle schools would benefit Montana's youth for generations to come.